[XXXVIth Year.] THE [No. 1778.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1781.

PARIS, *Aug.* 29.

Extract of a letter from the Sieur de Tillard, lieutenant of his majesty's frigates, embarked on board the king's frigate la Nymphe, commanded by the chevalier du Rumaine, captain of his majesty's ships of the line, to Monf. de Sartine, minister and secretary of state for the marine department, dated Falmouth, the 27th of August.

"ON the 10th inſtant, at half after four o'clock in the afternoon, being in the weſt ſouth-weſt about four leagues diſtant from Oueſſ, we perceived a ſail to the windward, which appeared to be in chaſe of us, and ſoon after found her to be an Engliſh frigate. The chevalier du Rumaine immediately made all neceſſary preparations for action, and backing his mainſail, he ſaid to, to wait for her. At a quarter before ſix we began to cannonade each other, being ſo near that their yards touched ours, which continued until a quarter paſt ſix, when we had the misfortune to loſe our brave captain, who had received four muſket-balls at different times. Soon after, the two frigates joined each other; the ſieur Penandref de Keranſtret, enſign of the ſhip, gave orders to board the Engliſh frigate, and in conſequence thereof made all our people abandon the battery. At half an hour after ſix o'clock, the ſieur de Keranſtret was killed on board the Engliſh frigate; and at the ſame time the ſieur du Couedic, enſign of the ſhip, fell, and was drowned between the two frigates.

"Being then on the forecaſtle of the Engliſh frigate, I received a blow with a hatchet on the head, and a piſtol ſhot in the ſhoulder, which threw me backward, but luckily I fell upon a gun. I immediately repaired upon the forecaſtle of our frigate, and endeavoured to rally our people, when I received another ball, which totally deprived me of all my ſenſes. The ſieur de la Fond, an auxiliary officer, received a muſket ſhot in his breaſt, and another ſhot took off his thumb, on the forecaſtle; the wounds of this brave officer are very dangerous, and the ſurgeons deſpair of his life. The ſieur Courion de la Villeholio, another auxiliary officer, received a blow with a pike on his thigh, which threw him between the two ſhips; and previous to that he had received a cut with a ſword over the hand. The ſieur Dudreſey, garde of the marines, received a muſket ball thro' his knee. I cannot believe it is poſſible to ſhew more courage, and to act with greater compoſure and preſence of mind, midſt all dangers, than all theſe officers have done.

"The fire took twice in our frigate, and once it blew up one of our cartridge boxes.

"When I recovered my ſenſes, and as ſoon as the ſieur de la Villeholio and I had our wounds dreſſed, we deſired to be carried upon deck again; but on our arrival there, we found to our great mortification, that the Engliſh had taken poſſeſſion of the king's frigate.

"We had 35 men killed and 70 wounded; among the latter is alſo the ſieur de Rimond, a volunteer. I am extremely ſorry, that neither time nor my ſtate of health will permit me to give you a more circumſtantial account of this unfortunate affair.

"Captain Williams, who commands the Engliſh frigate the Flora, which took us, has landed us here yeſterday, being the 16th inſtant.

"The Engliſh frigate the Flora, mounts 44 guns, viz. 29 eighteen pounders in her batteries, 14 nine pounders, and 4 howitzers upon her deck.

"Our frigate, la Nymphe, carried only 26 twelve pounders, and 6 ſix pounders; ſo that one of her broadſides ſent only 174 pounds weight of iron, which makes a difference of 123 pounds weight in favour of the Flora."

LONDON, *Oct.* 10.

They write from Gibraltar, by way of Liſbon, that on the 12th of laſt month ſome violent ſhocks of an earthquake were felt on the weſt ſide of the coaſt of Morocco; Tangier has ſuffered greatly, 150 houſes being damaged, and the ramparts ſhattered in different places.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from Gibraltar, by which we are informed, that on the 23th ult. ſix ſail of men of war, which were under French colours, paſſed by that place for the ſtreights.

FISH-KILL, *Jan.* 25.

We learn that general Parſons is juſt returned from a ſucceſsful expedition to Morriſina, where he ſurpriſed and took priſoners ſixty or ſeventy tories, and burnt a conſiderable number of huts. He alſo paſſed to Frog's neck, and deſtroyed ſome ſtores there. He loſt one ſubaltern, and the enemy had one man killed.

On Arnold's arrival in New-York, the ſagacious great ones ſuppoſed, that upon paying particular attention to the villain, they would leſſen his crimes in the eyes of the world, and introduce him to the notice of their circle, without which they foreſaw he muſt ſink into obſcurity and contempt; he was accordingly, in appearance, careſſed by all in power, and general Robinſon's houſe fixed upon for his home; whenever he choſe to ride, the different aids in rotation attended him in his promenade; which gave riſe to the following

ANECDOTE.

One morning, when it was general Robinſon's aid's tour, he remonſtrated with the general againſt it, and ſhewed evident marks of reluctance to go upon that piece of duty; the general deſired to know the reaſons, the aid honeſtly confeſſed, that "it to be ſeen attending ſuch a ſcoundrel through the ſtreets, very much injured his feelings." To which old Jemmy, pulling up his breeches, replied, "hut! hut! man, and what think you of my feelings?"

CHATHAM, *Jan.* 24.

Laſt week a detachment of colonel Crow's regiment of militia went over to Staten-Iſland and completely ſurpriſed a picket of the Britiſh light infantry. They killed three, brought off two priſoners, and fifteen muſkets.

TRENTON, *Jan.* 24.

James Slover, Aſher Biſſet, and Daniel Melvin were laſt week, by the court of quarter ſeſſions for the county of Middleſex, condemned by virtue of an act of this ſtate againſt trading with the enemy, to ſerve on board ſome of the galleys, frigates or ſhips in the ſervice of the United States, and were accordingly carried under guard to Philadelphia, to have the ſaid ſentence executed.

As government is determined to execute the ſaid act with the utmoſt vigour, it is hoped thoſe villainous enemies to their country who have hitherto carried on that infamous traffic may profit by the above example, leſt another puniſhment enjoined by the ſaid act ſoon overtake them, and they appear with one ear leſs than their neighbours.

ANNAPOLIS, *Feb.* 8.

On Friday laſt the general aſſembly of this ſtate adjourned, the ſenate to the firſt Monday in Auguſt, and the houſe of delegates to the firſt day of May next, after having enacted the following laws:

An act for the adjournment and continuance of ſeveral of the county courts within this ſtate.

An act for the adjournment and continuance of the general court of the weſtern ſhore, and the ſeveral county courts therein mentioned.

An act to make valid the proceedings of the deputy ſheriff of Worceſter county after the death of the late ſheriff.

An act to empower the preſent ſheriff of Worceſter county to collect the balance of the five pound tax and county rate not collected by the late ſheriff.

An act for calling out of circulation the quota of this ſtate of the bills of credit iſſued by congreſs, and the bills of credit emitted by acts of aſſembly under the old government and by the reſolves of convention.

An act to enable the truſtees for the poor of Frederick county to rent out the poor houſe and apply the rent towards the ſupport of the poor of that county.

An act for the appointment of viſitors for Queen-Anne county free ſchool.

An act for the adjournment of Saint Mary's and Prince-George's county courts.

A ſupplement to the act for the relief of thoſe who have and may ſuffer by the Britiſh army.

An act to enable the ſheriffs of this ſtate to take bail bonds in certain caſes.

An act to extend the time and to enforce the collection of the taxes in ſeveral of the counties within this ſtate, and for other purpoſes.

An act to continue the acts of aſſembly therein mentioned.

An act for the relief of John Needles of Talbot county, and Richard Clarke of St. Mary's county, collectors of the tax.

An act to prohibit the exportation of Indian corn, wheat, wheat flour, and freſh proviſions, by land, for a limitted time.

An act for the relief of William Merrit late collector of the aſſeſſment in Kent county.

An act for the ſpeedy conveyance of public letters and packets, and for other purpoſes.

An act to eſtabliſh the allowance of witneſſes and fees to conſtables.

An act to eſtabliſh the allowance of juſtices and jurymen.

An act to revive actions and proceſs in the court of appeals.

An act to encourage the importation and manufacturing of ſalt within this ſtate.

An act to prevent frauds and abuſes in the collection of public taxes, and to extend the time of payment of the tobacco tax.

An act for emitting bills of credit to the value of five thouſand four hundred pounds ſterling for the convenience of change, and iſſuing them in exchange for the bills of equal value now in circulation.

An act to continue an act for the regulation of officers fees, and for other purpoſes.

An act for the relief of certain non-jurors.

An act to raiſe the ſupplies for the year ſeventeen hundred and eighty-one.

An act to authoriſe the county courts to impoſe an aſſeſſment to defray their county charges.

An act to embody a number of ſelect militia, and for immediately putting this ſtate in a proper poſture of defence.

An act to enable naval officers to grant regiſters for veſſels.

An act to explain and to enforce the acts therein mentioned.

An act to regulate auctions.

An act to authoriſe the lieutenants of the militia to appoint field days, and to direct the payment and mode of recovery of militia fines in ſpecie or the value.

An act to explain that part of the act for ſinking the quota required by congreſs of this ſtate of the bills of credit emitted by congreſs, which relates to the duty impoſed on ordinary licences.

An act to draught the non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the regiment extraordinary into the battalions of the quota of this ſtate, and to recal the commiſſioned officers of the ſaid regiment.

An act for the defence of the bay.

An act to continue the act prohibiting the export of grain, wheat flour, and fleſh proviſions, by land, and to permit the exportation of wheat flour and Indian corn by ſea, under certain reſtrictions.

An act to continue the act therein mentioned.

An act to naturalize the ſons of the late major general the baron de Kalb.

An act to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the troops of this ſtate in the ſervice of the United States, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

A ſupplement to the act for the regulation of the ſtaple of tobacco.

An act to empower the delegates of this ſtate in congreſs to ſubſcribe and ratify the articles of confederation.

An act to compel the payment of the taxes in Somerſet county.

An act for the building a gaol for the ſafe keeping of the diſaffected and priſoners of war.

An act to procure recruits.

A ſupplement to the act to procure recruits.

An act to ſeize, confiſcate, and appropriate all Britiſh property within this ſtate.

An act relating to the treble tax impoſed on nonjurors and abſentees.

An act for the relief of Thomas Beall of Waſhington county.

A ſupplement to the act to raiſe the ſupplies for the year ſeventeen hundred and eighty-one.

An act to appoint commiſſioners to preſerve confiſcated Britiſh property.

An act to ſecure diſaffected perſons.

An act to procure a loan, and for the ſale of eſcheat lands and the confiſcated Britiſh property therein mentioned.

An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

On Sunday evening arrived here, major Edward Giles of the extra battalion of this ſtate, on his way to congreſs, with diſpatches from major general Greene, by whom we are favoured with the following important intelligence:

General Greene being well aſſured of the enemy's intentions of bending their whole force againſt him, and that their ſuperiority of numbers muſt oblige him to retreat, detached brigadier-general Morgan with 320 light infantry, 80 light horſe and about 100 Virginia militia, to take poſt in South Carolina, ſo as to be able to collect the well affected militia of that ſtate, to intercept the enemies ſupplies, to harraſs their flanks and rear, ſhould they move forward, and, if poſſible, to turn their front.

General Morgan marched from Charlotte on the 20th of December, and on the 25th took poſt at Grindal's-ford on Pacolet.

On the 12th of January the general received certain intelligence that the enemy's whole army was in motion, and were moving forward with an evident intention of diſlodging him.

On the 14th their deſign became indiſputable. Lord Cornwallis had advanced up the Broad-river to Lee's Old Place, diſtant from Winnſborough about twenty miles, and not more than thirty miles from our encampment. Lieutenant-colonel Tarlton had croſſed the Tyger, and was puſhing for our right; theſe movements ſubjected us at this poſt to the operations of both parties, whilſt our force was by no means equal to either. This determined the general to change his poſition, and on the 16th in the evening he took poſt at the Cowpens, diſtant from his former encampment about 20 miles. This movement inſpired Tarlton with a contempt of our force, and induced him to purſue into a country, where we could better improve any advantages we might obtain, and better provide for our ſecurity ſhould we be unfortunate. On the evening of the 16th Tarlton occupied the ground we had left in the morning, and on the 17th, about ſun-riſe, commenced his attack. We had received intimation of his advance before day-light, and had made the neceſſary diſpoſitions. The light infantry, commanded by lieut. col. Howard, and the Virginia militia, under major Triplett, were formed in a line to extend a front. The 3d regiment of light dragoons, under the command of lieut. col. Waſhington, were poſted in their rear, ſo as not to be injured by the fire, and to be ready to charge, ſhould occaſion offer. The corps of volunteer riflemen were appointed to guard the flanks. The enemy formed in line of battle about 400 yards in front of our advanced corps; the firſt battalion of the 71ſt regiment was oppoſed to our right; the 7th regiment to our left; the infantry of the legion to our center: on their flanks were two light companies of 100 men each. In their front moved two pieces of artillery. Col. Tarlton with the cavalry of his legion in their rear. They puſhed forward with great impetuoſity, and ſhouted as they advanced. Our riflemen advanced on our flanks, gave them a galling fire and retreated, as directed, to the line, when the enemy engaged our infantry, they received a ſevere and well directed fire, but the ſuperiority of their numbers enabled them to gain our flanks, which obliged the infantry to retreat, which they did in good order, and took a new poſition about 60 paces and then advanced, and gave the enemy a heavy fire which threw them into confuſion. Col. Howard obſerving this, gave orders to charge bayonets, which was done with ſuch addreſs, that they fled with the utmoſt precipitation, and abandoned their artillery.

Lieut. col. Waſhington diſcovering that Tarlton was galling our riflemen on our left flank, charged him, and obliged him to join in the general flight. We purſued them upwards of twenty miles. Twenty-nine commiſſioned officers and 702 privates, including 200 wounded, were made priſoners; 10 officers and 100 privates killed; 2 braſs field pieces, 35 baggage waggons, a travelling forge, 800 ſtand of arms, 2 ſtandards, all their muſic, 70 negroes, and 100 cavalry horſes fell into our hands.

Our loſs was not more than 10 privates killed and 3 officers and 65 privates wounded.

Tarlton had 1150 choſen Britiſh troops. Morgan only 400 regulars and about 500 militia.

Major Giles acted as aid to general Morgan.

FOR SALE,

A STRONG healthy NEGRO MAN, 22 years of age, has ſerved 12 years in a merchant mill, and is complete in that buſineſs. No other motive than his having attempted to eſcape to the enemy induces the proprietor to diſpoſe of him. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe is requeſted to apply to colonel William Fitzhugh, Calvert county. 11

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

Treaſury office of the United States,
Philadelphia January 23, 1781.

WHEREAS William Sowersby keeper of a livery ſtable in this city, did on the 29th of November laſt as he ſays, receive from John Hopkins Eſq; commiſſioner of the continental loan office for the ſtate of Virginia, a package the cover whereof was gray paper, and the contents to him unknown; which package appears, by a letter from the loan officer aforeſaid, to have contained bills of exchange, drawn on the American miniſters in Europe, to wit, eight ſets of exchange, containing four bills to a ſet, drawn on the honourable Benjamin Franklin, at the court of Verſailles, and eight ſets of exchange of four bills to a ſet, drawn on the honourable John Jay at the court of Madrid. The aforeſaid William Sowersby further ſays, That at Buſh-town in the ſtate of Maryland, on his way from Virginia to Philadelphia, on the 15th day of December laſt, he loſt his ſaddle-bags with the package, in which were the bills aforeſaid, and that he hath not ſince heard of them.

The above reward will be given for the bills aforeſaid, if delivered at the board of treaſury in this city, and reaſonable charges paid. 6w

JOHN L. CLARKSON, ſec. pro. tem.

Charles county, Auguſt 23, 1780.

BROKE gaol yeſterday evening and made their eſcape, the two following fellows, to wit: A negro man committed to my cuſtody as a runaway, on the 21ſt of July laſt, by the name of GEORGE the property of John Nelſon, (I have been ſince informed of Frederick county) he is a ſmall fellow, and appears to be young he is a Guinean, but ſpeaks tolerable good Engliſh, and appears to be very artful and cunning; had on and took with him when he made his eſcape, an old white linen ſhirt, a country linen ditto, a pair ſhort linen breeches, and a felt hat And a negro man named PETER, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, committed to my cuſtody on the 10th inſt. for poiſoning he is much ſtricken in years, and talks bad Engliſh; had on a country linen ſhirt and old country cloth breeches. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negroes, and ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive a reward of one hundred and fifty continental dollars for each or either of them, and all reaſonable charges paid, and if brought home to me one dollar forevery mile above thirty.

BENJ. CAWOOD, jun. ſheriff. 12

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Hammond of Thomas, late of Baltimore county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in to

VACHEL HAMMOND. 2

N. B. Two ſalt-pans to be ſold by Beale Hammond, near Annapolis.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, January 10, 1781.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, about a month ago, a dark bay horſe, about 13 and a half hands high, 11 or 12 years old, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, a hanging mane, a ſhort ſwitch tail, ſhod before, and branded on the near buttock ſomething like ♿. Whoever will give information where ſaid horſe may be had, ſhall receive two hundred dollars and if brought home to the ſubſcriber the above reward, with all reaſonable charges and thanks, by

JONATHAN PARKER.

N. B. The ſaid horſe was purchaſed of Mr. James Marr, in the neighbourhood of Pigg-Point. 5 X J. P.

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